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tion with a text-book. Used in this way, the "sources" become simply so much well-selected illustrative material and are of marked assistance in vitalizing the teaching.

Finally, the committee arrive at the topic of college entrance requirements, with the too often attendant examination,—

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. What is said here is well said. The wrong of shaping secondary school courses with reference to college needs instead of *vice versa*, the folly of rigidity in college entrance requirements and consequently, too often, in secondary school work, and the importance of revising and improving the examination in history where it still exists, are all pointed out. The scheme of "units" proposed is moderate and practicable.

This report is so excellent that two chapters of it ought to be still better. These are the chapters on the value of historical study and on the need of trained teachers. The former chapter only hints at the influence of historical study in cultivating the imagination and the moral sensibilities, and passes over entirely its great significance in laying the foundations for a true institutionalism, a view of the world which sees at once the place and the limitations of individualism. It fails, also, to lay sufficient emphasis on the immense significance of ideals, individual and national, as revealed by history, always a fruitful lesson for the young pupil especially during the adolescent period. Similarly, the chapter on the need of trained teachers is inadequate. "Some instruction in the methods of teaching" (p. 118) is not enough. Some study of education as a process is required, and also some considerable knowledge of the characteristics of the human mind and character at the volcanic period of adolescence with which the secondary school has to do. It is a false ideal to picture a teacher with a knowledge of history, a knowledge of the books which are the tools of his trade, and "some instruction in the methods of teaching," as a trained teacher. That day has gone by in the elementary schools; it is going by in the secondary schools; it will go by in the colleges.

But the report is worthy of the highest praise. It ought to do a great service to the cause of sound education in America. Every school library, every teacher of history, every superintendent and secondary school principal ought to have it at hand for constant study and reference.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

The History of Mankind. By Professor FRIEDRICH RATZEL. Translated from the second German Edition, by A. J. BUTLER. Vol. III. (London and New York: Macmillan and Co. 1898. Pp. xiii, 599.)

THIS third volume completes the translation of Ratzel's comprehensive work. While it admirably supplements our manuals of history it is not a history but a treatise on ethnography. Two maps are given that serve their purpose well, and also emphasize the need of others as well

as of comparative tables showing the ethnic relationships of the peoples described. The book is embellished with a wealth of drawings and colored plates. The method of treatment, by cultural groups, results in the continual repetition of details, yet the broad view and capacious grasp of its distinguished author redeems the work from becoming a swamp of unrelated facts.

The volume opens with the concluding sections of Book IV., dealing with the Negro Races—throughout, the term “race” is used rather loosely to signify culture group. The tribes designated “Africans of the Interior” include those who have formed states about the sources of the Nile and who occupy the borderland between the true negroes and the peoples of nobler physical type in North Africa. Ratzel emphasizes the physical differences that are found, and ascribes them in great part to admixture of breeds. Uganda is by far the most important and best known of these states. It stands above those adjoining in the development of its military institutions and general culture, but its growth has been retarded by the blight of cruelty that distinguishes these cut-throats and anthropophagists from even the sheer savages of the West Coast. The Waganda are rapidly adopting the customs of foreigners, and perhaps the time is not far distant when Stanley’s remark that the Uganda peasant realizes the ideal of happiness after which all men strive, may be accepted as literally true.

The importance of the factor of environment is constantly recognized by Ratzel. This feature of the work is well exemplified in the section devoted to the Negroes of the Upper and Middle Nile Regions. Indeed, the whole belt across the continent between the Bantus and the Mediterranean peoples offers an excellent opportunity to the anthropologist for the study of the relations of race and environment; the range of variation in stature, pigmentation, and even head-form is very great. Only general statements and descriptions are given and further investigation is especially desirable, now that these problems are receiving so much attention in Europe, where migrations and artificial conditions have hopelessly complicated them. The tall, lean Dinkas, who have been compared to the wading-bird of their marshes; the reddish-complexioned inhabitants of the Welle region, the blacks of several districts, the gigantic Fellups and others, the dwarfed Negritos with their round heads, the forest-negroes with a strong tendency to goitre—may be mentioned in this connection and concerning whom we have little more than traveller’s tales upon which to base our inductions. The literature relating to the negroes of Western Africa is much more extensive than that on the tribes of the interior. Indeed, it has been considerably increased since the publication of this book. Notwithstanding the long contact with Europeans the negroes of the West Coast are decidedly lower in culture than those of the interior, but on the other hand are physically superior, owing to better food and perhaps also to a greater mingling of blood.

In the introduction to Book V. three sections are devoted to: The Modes of Life among the Races of the Old World: Culture: and The

Nomadism of the Pastoral Races. Nomadism is regarded by our author as an important factor in the development of civilization and a great part of the volume is given up to the consideration of nomadic peoples. The regions of culture form a comparatively narrow zone extending from Europe and the Sahara across southern Asia to the East, though the preponderance in area of the pastoral tribes is, perhaps, recent. A great state-creating power distinguishes the nomad, whose military character enables him to bind together the easily disintegrable sedentary races. Possessing the will and force to rule he yet learns much from his subjects as the Romans learnt from the Greeks and the Germans from the Romans. It is on rich soil and with vigorous labor that culture advances; thus populations grow dense and that is what culture needs for its development and diffusion. Ratzel derives both Egyptian and Chinese culture, at least in their origins, from Mesopotamia, but leaves the question of Accadians and Sumerians to historical enquirers. In the detailed survey of the Cultured Races of Africa separate sections are assigned to Islam, the Red Sea Group of Races, Life in the Nomad Districts of Africa and Arabia, the Abyssinians, the Berbers, the Races of the Sahara, the Soudan and its Peoples, the Fulbes, Fulahs, or Fullahtahs, and the Dark Races of the Western Soudan. Theories regarding the origin and relationships of the Berbers are not offered, but an instructive comparison with the Arabs is presented. This method of treatment is again noticeable in the section upon the Mongols, Tibetans, and Turkic Races, where no speculations are indulged in concerning the admixture of Caucasian blood and little is said about the early migrations of these peoples. The principal centres of culture are described separately and chapters are added upon the History of Civilization in Eastern Asia; the Family, Society, and State, chiefly in China; and Asiatic forms of belief and systems of religion. The concluding forty pages deal with the peoples of Caucasia and the Europeans. The account of the former is very brief, that of the latter scarcely less so though for good reason. Ratzel hesitates to denote these races by the term "historical," for he consistently maintains throughout the work that all races have their task apportioned and it is only in a special sense that we can restrict the term "historical" to Europeans. Here "ethnology lays the pen down for history to take it up."

FRANK RUSSELL.

The Races of Europe; A Sociological Study. By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecturer on Anthropology at Columbia University. [With a supplementary volume], *A Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe*, published by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. (New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1899. Pp. xxxii, 624, 160.)

DR. RIPLEY'S book meets a genuine need. For forty years past, diligent anthropological workers in all parts of Europe have been working